

PART I

IN-STATE PREFERENCE PRACTICES – STATES

State	Legal Preference	Reciprocal Law	Scope of Preference & Conditions
Alabama	None	No	By law, certain printing is to be kept in Alabama. Exact tie bids are awarded to AL bidder.
Alaska	Yes 5% 7% 3-7%	No	5% applies to State purchases from AK vendors; 7% applies to State grown agricultural, fishery & timber products. 3-7% to AK products on value added basis, 5% to products with recycled content. 15% employment program preference, 10% disability preference and 10% preference for employers of disabled. AK offeror's receive a preference of at least 10% of the value of the rating system used for RFP's.
Arizona	Yes	No	Arizona Small Businesses receive a preference for purchases in that "any procurement which does not exceed an aggregate amount of less than \$10,000 shall be restricted, where practicable, to small business..."
Arkansas	Yes 15% - corrections	No	15% preference for AR bidders when bidding against out-of-state correctional industry.
California	Yes 5%	No	CA small businesses may receive a 5% preference, not to exceed \$50,000 on a bid. Contracts over \$100,000, CA companies must certify that no less than 50% of the labor required to perform the contract will be accomplished at work site located in a program area. Distressed area businesses may receive a 5% preference. Preferences apply to all State purchases for goods and services.
Colorado	Tie-Bids	Yes	Reciprocal law applies to both state and local governments for construction, goods and services. Vendor need not claim preference. In case of tie-bids, for IFBs for supplies, a resident bidder shall be given preference over a nonresident bidders.
Connecticut	None	No	
Delaware	None	No	
Florida	None	Yes	Reciprocal law applies to purchases by State, counties, municipalities, school districts, and other political subdivisions.
Georgia	Yes - forestry products	Yes	GA forest products are preferred. Reciprocal law gives GA vendors matching % of preference imposed by other states on GA vendors.

State	Legal Preference	Reciprocal Law	Scope of Preference & Conditions
Hawaii	Yes 3% - Class I 5% - Class II 10% - Class III 15% - Printing 10% - Software 7% - Public Works 4% - Out/State Vendors 5% - Disabilities	Yes	Preference applies to State and County levels for commodities produced, manufactured, grown, mined, or excavated in Hawaii. Qualifications are: Class I - 25-50% Hawaii input, Class II - 50-75% Hawaii input, and Class III - 75% or more Hawaii input. 15% preference for in-state printing, binding and stationery work. 10% preference for in-state software development. 7% preference for in-state contractors bidding on public works. 4% tax adjustment for out-of-state and tax exempt offerors. 5% preference for persons with disabilities.
Idaho	Yes 10% - printing	Yes	Printing preference applies to State and County purchasing. Reciprocal law applies to purchases by State, counties, municipalities, and other political subdivisions for commodities, services and construction.
Illinois	Yes 10% - coal	Yes	Reciprocal law allows the resident bidder a preference against a non-resident bidder from any state which gives a preference to bidders from that state.
Indiana	Yes	No	To promote the state's purchase of supplies manufactured in the United States, the state shall offer a preference for those articles, materials & supplies that have been mined, produced or manufactured in the United States and acquired for public use. this preference applies to supply contracts and to contracts for services that involve the furnishing of supplies.
Iowa	Yes - coal	Yes	5% preference may be given to Iowa firms for coal. Reciprocal law applies to State, counties, municipalities, and other political subdivisions for commodities, services, and construction (including highways). Vendor need not claim preference.
Kansas	None	Yes	Reciprocal law applies to State, counties, municipalities, and other political subdivisions for commodities, services, and construction (including highways). Vendor need not claim preference.
Kentucky	None	No	
Louisiana	7% 4% 10%	Yes	7% for paper or paper products manufactured or converted in LA. 7% for products produced, manufactured, grown, harvested, or assembled in Louisiana. 4% for meat, seafood and eggs grown outside state but processed in LA. 10% for milk produced in LA. 10% for steel rolled in Louisiana. Vendor may receive only one (the highest) preference.
Maine	No	Yes	Offer reciprocal preference to Maine bidders when competing against bidders from States that offer preference to local bidders - same % and/or conditions.
Maryland	None	Yes	Reciprocal law applies to all procurements. Bidder need not claim preference. All new coal-burning boilers must be able to burn Maryland coal. Up to 5% for small business firms meeting criteria. Tie bids awarded to Maryland firms over firms located out of Maryland.

State	Legal Preference	Reciprocal Law	Scope of Preference & Conditions
Massachusetts	Yes	No	Goods manufactured and sold in MA are preferred, in the event of a tie only. No price preference percentages are given.
Michigan	None	Yes	All printing is set-aside for Michigan printers.
Minnesota	None	Yes	Reciprocal law applies to State level purchases of commodities, services, and construction.
Mississippi	None	Yes	Reciprocal law applies to State and local government purchases of commodities, services, and construction.
Missouri	None	Yes	Reciprocal law applies to both State and local governments for commodities, services and construction. Tie-bid preference for in-state vendors. Legislation passed 1997 allowing a five (5) point bidding preference to products and services manufactured, produced or assembled by qualified non-profit organizations for the blind and sheltered workshops.
Montana	Yes	Yes	3% MT residency, 5% MT made, and up to 8% for MT printing. Preferences are not applied to small purchases, limited solicitations, services, RFP's or where federal dollars are involved. Reciprocal preference is only applied to construction contracts.
Nebraska	None	Yes	Reciprocal law applies to State level purchasing of commodities, services, and construction.
Nevada	None	No	Tie bid preference for in-state vendors.
New Hampshire	None	No	
New Jersey	None	Yes	Reciprocal law applies to the State purchases for commodities and services.
New Mexico	Yes 5%	No	Preference applies to State, counties, municipalities, and other political subdivisions for purchase of commodities, services and construction. Vendor must claim preference. Recycled content preference takes precedence and NM vendor offering recycled content goods may be eligible for a total preference of 10% over nonresident vendor with virgin goods. A vendor offering materials grown, produced, processed or manufactured wholly in NM gets a 5% preference when bidding against a NM business offering goods not made in NM. New York state business enterprises are considered equivalent to NM resident businesses, manufacturers, or contractors.
New York	Yes 3% - food	Yes	The law allows a preference in the purchase of food products grown or processed in NY. The percentage of preference is determined by the Commissioner of General Services. Preferred food products are to be designated by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets. Under the NYS Finance Law, Article 11, Section 165, the Office of General Services may deny placement on its commodity or services bidders mailing lists to new applicants from states that impose penalties against New York State bidders, except for business enterprises offering commodities which are substantially manufactured, produced or assembled in New York State or services, other than construction services which are substantially performed within New York State. This practice may be waived when it is determined to be in the best interest of New York State to do so.

State	Legal Preference	Reciprocal Law	Scope of Preference & Conditions
North Carolina	None	No	None. A reciprocal preference was introduced to legislature. No action in 1993.
North Dakota	No	Yes	Reciprocal law applies to purchases by State, counties, municipalities and other political subdivisions for commodities. Vendor need not claim preference.
Ohio	Yes Domestic source end product 5% Supplies 5% Recycled content products	Yes	Preferences apply to state level purchases. Agencies must give preference to products made in the U.S. or to those that meet the 50% rule for Buy America. The in-state preference is not applied to vendors from border states unless the border state imposes a preference toward Ohio vendors. New York is considered to be a border state.
Oklahoma	No	No	Oklahoma Central Purchasing Act amended by Senate Bill 508, effective 1 July 1999, to repeal reciprocity considerations in evaluation of offers.
Oregon	None	Yes	All printing shall be performed within the state unless (1) work cannot be performed within the state; (2) price exceeds customarily charges; (3) bids are excessive and not reasonably competitive. Reciprocal law applies to state and political subdivisions for commodities, services & construction.
Pennsylvania	None	Yes	Reciprocal law applies to the origin of supplies and to the residence of bidders for the procurement of supplies and construction. Coal-fired heating systems installed after 6/8/90 must be able to burn coal mined in PA.
Rhode Island	None	No	
South Carolina	Yes 7%	No	Preference applies to state purchases of commodities. Preference does not apply when the price of a single item exceeds \$30,000, or to prime contractor or sub-contractor for construction.
South Dakota	Yes 5% - milk & automobiles	Yes	5% preference for grade A milk processors. Preference for automobiles purchased from automobile dealers licensed in SD. Reciprocal law applies to purchases by State, counties, municipalities and other political subdivisions for commodities, services, and construction.
Tennessee	None	Yes	Reciprocal law for public construction applies to low bidder who is resident of a contiguous state to TN which allows a preference to a resident contractor of that state, a like reciprocal preference is allowed to the lowest responsible and responsive bidder on such project who is either a resident of this state or a resident of another state which does NOT allow for a preference to a resident contractor of that state.
Texas	Yes	Yes	Reciprocal law applies to purchases by states, counties, municipalities, political subdivisions for commodities, services, and construction. Contracts involving use of federal funds are exempted.

State	Legal Preference	Reciprocal Law	Scope of Preference & Conditions
Utah	None	Yes	Reciprocal law applies to State purchases, higher education, and school districts for commodities, services, and construction. If an out-of-state vendor is lowest responsive and offers a UT made product, in-state bidder must agree to meet low bid price.
Vermont	None	No	
Virginia	Yes 4% - coal	Yes	4% preference for coal mined in Virginia, if price is not more than 4% higher than the lowest responsive and responsible bidder offering coal mined elsewhere. Reciprocal law may be allowed to State purchases of commodities, services, and construction (including highways). Code of VA 11.47 et al.
Washington	None	Yes	Reciprocal law applies to State level purchases for commodities and services. Preference for minority & women owned businesses has been eliminated.
West Virginia	None	Yes	5% preference for printing, services and all commodities. Reciprocal law applies to construction only.
Wisconsin	None	Yes	
Wyoming	Yes - 5% construction and printing, 5% All Supplies and Services –10% Printing	No	5% preference for construction if not more than 20% of the work is subcontracted to out-of-state firms. For printing, 10% preference is granted if 75% of the work is done in-state. 5% for all other goods and services.

PART II

RECYCLED PRODUCT PREFERENCE PRACTICES – STATES

State	Legal Preference	Administrative Practice (Not Legally Mandated)	Comments (if any)
Alabama	None	Yes	Recycled cut-paper, graphic arts paper, toilet paper, paper towels etc., available on State term contracts at agency's discretion.
Alaska	Yes - 5%	Dept of Administration defines recycled products & minimum content	U.S. EPA Guidelines for paper products have been adopted. Paper has been defined as a recycled product.
Arizona	Yes - 5% - paper	None	"Recycled paper" means paper products which have been manufactured from materials otherwise destined for the waste stream & which contain at least 40% recovered wastepaper w/10% of that being post-consumer material.
Arkansas	Yes - 10% - paper & paper products	None	Preference applies to all paper and paper products.
California	Yes - 5% - paper products & recycled tire products	None	Paper products containing specified percentages of post-consumer waste & secondary waste may receive a 5% preference. Preference may not exceed \$50,000. Products made of or containing material from used tires may receive a 5% preference. Preference may not exceed \$50,000 each year.
Colorado	Yes 5% - plastics	None	5% recycled plastic preference applies to finished products which contain at least 10% recycled plastic.
Connecticut			Paper must contain a minimum of 20% post consumer content - no price preference.
Delaware	Yes	Yes	Mandatory use contracts requiring essentially all recycled paper products, janitorial, paper and plastics and remanufactured toner cartridges.
Florida	Yes - Up to 10%	None	Preference over non-recycled products.
Georgia	None	Yes	Effective 7/1/98, 95% of all printing and writing paper must be recycled paper which meets or exceeds federal guidelines for recycled content.
Hawaii	Yes - 5%	None	Preference over non-recycled products.
Idaho	None	None	None
Illinois	None	None	IL law established progressively increasing percentage goals, spread over several years, that are based on the total volume of paper and paper products

State	Legal Preference	Administrative Practice (Not Legally Mandated)	Comments (if any)
			procured with virgin and recycled content.
Indiana	Yes - 10%	None	Preference of 10% given to products which contain at least 50% recycled content or whose raw materials contain at least 50% recycled content. 15% preference for products that contain 50% post consumer material. 10% for ink made from soy beans.
Iowa	Yes - paper	None	Recycled paper for printing and writing, shall reach 75% by January 1, 1996, and 90% by January 1, 2000. No percentage price preference is given.
Kansas	Yes - 20% - paper		Recycled paper must contain 50% of waste paper and 10% post-consumer waste as follows: FY96 and thereafter - 25% recycled. Dollar preference is 5%.
Kentucky	None	None	By law, state agencies must require a minimum recycled material content when purchasing goods, supplies, equipment, materials, and printing. Recycled content to be established by administrative regulations. Recycled products must be purchased when available.
Louisiana	No	None	State agencies are encouraged to buy recycled products when practice.
Maine	Yes - 10% - paper products	None	10% preference for paper products meeting US EPA guidelines.
Maryland	Yes - 5%	None	5% is applied to recycled products over non-recycled.
Massachusetts	Yes - Up to 10%	Yes	10% is by regulation for all recycled products.
Michigan	Yes - 10%	None	Law requires that 50% of paper purchased must contain 50% recycled wastepaper. 20% of all other supplies, materials and equipment must be made from recycled materials if there is a readily identifiable source or market, and if the price is not more than 10% higher than that of supplies, materials and equipment not containing recycled materials.
Minnesota	Yes - 10%	None	Used selectively from 1% to 10%, where practical.
Mississippi	Yes - 10%	None	10% preference applies to all commodities, when practical.
Missouri	10% - soybean based ink	None	Price being equal or less, preference is given for products which utilize recovered materials, with emphasis on recycled oil, retread tires, compost materials, and recycled paper products. Goals for paper products using post-consumer recovered materials have been established. A 10% printing preference is given for printing done with soybean-based ink.

State	Legal Preference	Administrative Practice (Not Legally Mandated)	Comments (if any)
Montana	Yes - paper products	None	After 1-1-96, 95% of all paper and paper products shall be made from recycled material that maximizes post-consumer material content.
Nebraska	None	None	By law products produced from recycled material or which can be readily reused or recycled after normal use are preferred. Paper products specified are to be meet EPA guidelines. Recycled paper and paper products are to be purchased when available. Preference is given to purchase of corn-based, biodegradable plastics and road de-icers if suitable and available. Preference shall not apply if recycled products are of inadequate quality or are of substantially higher cost.
Nevada	Yes	Yes	<p>Law gives preference to products that meet applicable standards, can be substituted for comparable non-recycled, and costs no more than comparable non-recycled product. In-state vendors who manufacture recycled products will be given preference if at least 50 percent of the product, by weight, contains post-consumer waste, and the price is not more than 10% higher. Recycled paper will be purchased if the price is not more than that of virgin paper, is available in adequate quantity, and available in a reasonable time.</p> <p>Administrative practice allows preference for a recycled product which meets applicable standards, can be substituted for a non-recycled product and the price increase must be no higher than 5 percent. Recycled paper may be purchased if available at a price not more than 10% above virgin paper, is of adequate quality, and is available within a reasonable period of time.</p>
New Hampshire	No	None	Basic paper specifications call for 50% recycled paper with a minimum of 10% post consumer material.
New Jersey	10% Paper products	None	Recycled paper and paper products will be given preference if price is within 10% to 15% of the virgin product. Additional 5% preference is permitted at the Directors discretion.
New Mexico	Yes - Up to 5%	None	Preference law for recycled products includes: paper products, plastic products, glass products, motor oil and lubricants, construction materials (including insulating and paving), furnishings (including rugs, carpets and furniture), highway equipment (including signs, sign posts, reflectors, guardrails, lane dividers and barricades), and compost.
New York	Yes - 10% - 15%	None	10% price preference for all recycled products. 5% is added if at least 50% of the secondary materials are generated from NY waste stream. Preference is applicable to low bids which meets specifications, including those for recycled

State	Legal Preference	Administrative Practice (Not Legally Mandated)	Comments (if any)
			content.
North Carolina	None	Yes	Executive Order 156 effective July 1999.
North Dakota	Yes		Chapter 54-44.4-08 of the North Dakota Century Code requires that 60 percent of the total volume of paper and paper products being purchased contain at least 25 percent recycled material..
Ohio	Yes	Yes	Law is not mandatory, but sets forth parameters for purchasing recycled content products when economically feasible, the recycled product is substantially equivalent to the non-recycled product when the product conforms to Federal specifications. When economically feasible and practicable specifications shall omit virgin only requirements, include the minimum percentage of recycled materials and include functional or performance criteria permitting the use of recycled content supplies.
Oklahoma	None		State agencies shall procure acquisitions with recycled or recyclable materials whenever feasible..
Oregon	Yes - 5% - 12%	None	12% for recycled paper; 5% price preference for all recycled products and materials.
Pennsylvania	Yes - 5%	Yes	Act 101 of 1988 gives 5% preference for any supplies with the required percentage of recycled content. Bidder must certify that the product offered contains the required percentage of recycled material as specified in the invitation for bids. Paper and paper products must contain at least 30% post-consumer material. Supplies must meet EPA guidelines for recycled content to the extent that EPA has developed guidelines.
Rhode Island	None	None	Chapter 31-2-75 of the General Laws of Rhode Island require that at least 50% of the annual expenditure for office paper products purchased by the state shall be recycled paper products with a minimum of 50% recycled paper and 20% post consumer content.
South Carolina	Yes - 7.5%	None	Requires that all agencies and political subdivisions reflect a 25% goal in their purchase policy. The decision to provide items with recycled content shall be based upon determination that 1) items are not available; or 2) fail to meet performance standards; or 3) only available at a price that exceeds by more than 7.5% of the alternative item.
South Dakota	Yes	None	Law allows preference for materials and supplies under certain conditions at the discretion of the Commissioner of Administration.

State	Legal Preference	Administrative Practice (Not Legally Mandated)	Comments (if any)
Tennessee	Yes	None	40% of purchases shall be recycled. 40% of all newsprint shall include 40% post-consumer waste by 1994.
Texas	Yes -15% - rubberized asphalt	Yes - paper. Current attempt is to place as much recycled paper under contract as possible.	Law (Sec. 3.21, Art. 601 b.) permits the setting of a preference amount by administrative practice which has been set at 10%. Recycled paper containing highest percentage of recycled fibers, which meets the needs of the using agency. The 15% preference law applies to purchase of rubberized asphalt made from scrap tires by a facility in TX.
Utah	Yes - 5% - paper products	None	Utah State Affairs in General 63-56-20.7, July 1, 1990 preference applies to paper and paper products.
Vermont	Yes - 5%	None	Law provides up to 5% for comparable products that are contain recycled material.
Virginia	Yes - 10% - paper products	None	10% is allowed for paper and paper products consisting of 50% secondary waste paper if price for recycled product is no more than 10% above the lowest responsive bid for virgin product. Tie bids will be awarded to bidder whose product contains the greatest amount of recycled content. Code of VA 11.47 et al.
Washington	10%	None	Preference applies to products which meet US EPA guidelines for recycled content or with at least 15% recycled content if no US EPA guidelines for the commodity exist.
West Virginia	None	Yes	10% preference for recycled paper. Priority given to paper products with highest post-consumer content.
Wisconsin	None	None	None
Wyoming	None	None	None

PART III

BUY LOCAL PREFERENCE PRACTICES - LARGE CITIES

City	% Preference	Administrative Policy/Practice	Reciprocal Law	Brief Description
Baltimore, MD	3% Women-owned 20% Minority-owned	No	No	Ordinance provides for preferences for purchases over \$25,000.
Boston, MA	None	No	No	
Charleston, SC	None	Yes	No	Any vendor wishing to do business with the city must purchase a business license.
Chicago, IL	2%	Yes	No	2% preference for businesses located within corporate boundaries of the city of Chicago.
Cleveland, OH	None	Yes	No	Local preference by administrative practice.
Columbus, OH	1% - 5%	No	No	5% preference if purchase is under \$10,000. 1% if purchase is over \$10,000. Buy local preference credit limited to \$10,000. City is currently considering implementing a Small Business program.
Dallas, TX	None	No	Yes	TX law provides a reciprocal preference.
Denver, CO	None	Yes	No	City has Ordinance for assignment of MBE/WBE goals over \$50,000. Goals are assigned to procurement of goods and services.
Detroit, MI	1% - 10%	No	No	Ordinance provides for a preference of 10% for purchases up to \$10,000, 8% up to \$100,000, 6% up to \$500,000, 4% up to \$1 million, and 1% for purchases over \$1 million.
District of Columbia	5%	Yes	No	5% preference to local firms by administrative practice.
Houston, TX	None	No	Yes	TX law provides for reciprocal preference.
Indianapolis, IN	None	No	No	Indianapolis/Marion County purchase jointly.
Jacksonville, FL	None	No	No	City Council ordinance recognizes Native-American and Women's Business Enterprises in a Sheltered Market Plan to encourage participation.
Kansas City, MO*	None	No	No	Preference is given to commodities manufactured, produced, or grown in MO, and to firms, corporations, or individuals of MO firms if quality is equal or better and the delivered price is same or less. Only in case

City	% Preference	Administrative Policy/Practice	Reciprocal Law	Brief Description
				of tie-bid.
Los Angeles, CA	5% - small local businesses	No	No	5% applies to small businesses in the City and County of Los Angeles for awards under \$20,000, if bid is with 5% of non-small business bid.
Memphis, TN	Various	Yes	No	Goals for local minority and women-owned businesses.
Milwaukee, WI	None	No	No	
New Orleans, LA	None	No	No	All things being equal, must be purchased from Orleans Parish.
New York, NY	None	No	No	5% local preference repealed in 1999..
Philadelphia, PA	None	No	No	
Phoenix, AZ	5%	No	No	5% for contracts with an annual value up to \$250,000 and 2 1/2% for contracts with annual value between \$250,000 and \$500,000. Termed bid incentive rather than price preference.
San Antonio, TX	None	No	No	Annual goals for purchases. Bidders are required to make good-faith effort to select minority & women owned subcontractors on construction contracts.
San Diego, CA	None	No	No	Tie bids are awarded to vendor with San Diego address. City sales tax, to be returned by State, is considered when evaluating for low bidder.
San Francisco, CA	5% & 10%	No	No	City ordinance provides a 5% preference for local businesses and an additional 5% for MBE/WBE businesses, if local. Preference includes county businesses. City avoids buying from companies with prohibited business interests in Burma.
San Jose, CA	1%	No	No	Water pollution plant purchases are exempt.
Seattle, WA	2% Local Business 5% WBE/MBE	No	No	WBE/MBE price preference (5%) for goods and non-professional services, set aside program for public works and professional services.

PART IV

RECYCLED PRODUCTS PREFERENCE PRACTICES - LARGE CITIES

City	Legal Preference (Indicate Amount)	Practiced (Not Legally Mandated)	Comments (if any)
Baltimore, MD	None	No	
Boston, MA	None	Yes	Prefers recycled products, but no dollar preference given.
Charleston, SC	None	No	Policy is to procure recycled products where available.
Chicago, IL	Up to 10%		City ordinance permits purchasing agent to set preferences for any products - mandates recycled products for certain items (motor oil, office paper) - also requires chlorine free, PC content goods.
Cleveland, OH	5%	No	Preference is given to recycled products which are of equal or superior quality to non-recycled products. All bids ask whether bidder can supply a recycled product at a no greater than 5% increase in price.
Columbus, OH	None	No	Recycled fine, copy paper, toilet tissue and paper towels are available on contracts. Biodegradable products are available on contracts.
Dallas, TX	None	10% for paper and paper products	The price of recycled paper products exceeds non-recycled products on an average of 14%.
Denver, CO	None	Yes	The City has a policy for use of the 3 Rs (Reduce, Reuse & Recycle). The policy requires that we specify paper products with recycled content. The City procures cost-competitive recycled products. Recycled paper products & toner cartridges are available on contracts.
Detroit, MI	None	No	
District of Columbia	None	No	
Houston, TX	None	No	
Indianapolis, IN	None	10% on products with 50% recycled content	Recycled items are included in specifications.
Jacksonville, FL	None	Yes	Recycled products are purchased where practical and available. Recycled products are listed in bids so cost comparisons can be made.
Kansas City, MO	Yes	No	10% preference for recycled materials. Paper products bids request prices for non-recycled and recycled materials.

City	Legal Preference (Indicate Amount)	Practiced (Not Legally Mandated)	Comments (if any)
Los Angeles, CA	Up to 10%	Yes	Ordinance passed in 1993 for the adoption of a recycled products purchasing program. Recycled products are listed in bid and compete along with virgin counterpart. To be considered "recycled" the product must contain at least 25% recycled materials, 10% of which are post-consumer waste. The preference applies to purchases greater than \$1000. There is a cap of \$2,500,000 per fiscal year additional cost resulting from application of the preference. If the cap is reached, the City council may authorize the Purchasing Agent to exceed the cap in increments of \$25,000.
Memphis, TN	None	No	Policy is to make every effort to buy recycled products.
Milwaukee, WI	Yes - paper products	No	WI law requires 40% of paper products must contain recycled fibers. City resolution requires preference to recycled material. No price percentage preference is given.
New Orleans, LA	None	No	
New York, NY	10% - paper products (law in process of being amended) 5% non-paper products except metals	Legally mandated by the NYC Administrative Code and is practiced.	Recycled content per EPA. guidelines, subject to Chief Procurement Officer approval unless there are state guidelines and if no state guidelines, local guidelines apply.
Philadelphia, PA	Up to 10%	No	Preference of up to 10% over non-recycled material.
Phoenix, AZ	10% Up to 15% for paper products.	No	Preference applies to products made from materials that contain a minimum of 10% of post-consumer waste content. Preference mandated by Council Resolution.
San Antonio, TX	None	Yes	Policy encourages purchase of recycled products and all bids for paper products request prices for both recycled and non-recycled materials.
San Diego, CA	10% - paper	No	Percentage limited to \$5,000 per contract. Recycled paper is used in all copiers & for all printing. Recycled designation to be on all stationery. Letterhead & envelopes shall contain secondary & post-consumer waste material.
San Francisco, CA	20% - paper -10%	No	Ordinance requires purchasing recycled products where practical. 20% bid preference for recycled paper. All oil must be refined. Retread tires are specified for limited set of vehicles. Ordinance imposes 10% bid penalty for firms with prohibited business ties to Burma.

City	Legal Preference (Indicate Amount)	Practiced (Not Legally Mandated)	Comments (if any)
San Jose, CA	None	Paper must have minimum of 50% recycled paper and 20% post-consumer.	Council policy is to buy recycled products when practicable. No set amount of preference.
Seattle, WA	Up to 10% for all recycled products & up to 15% for local recycled products.	No	Code requires recycled products where practical. City usually specifies "recycled only", where appropriate.

PART V
BUY LOCAL PREFERENCE PRACTICES – LARGE COUNTIES

County	% Preference	Administrative Policy/Practice	Reciprocal Law	Brief Description
Adams County, CO	None	None	No	
Anne Arundel, MD	None	None	Yes	
Arlington, VA	None	None	No	In case of bids being equal, may award to Fairfax County resident vendor, or if there is none, a Virginia resident vendor, or if there is none, by drawing of lots in public.
Baltimore County, MD	None	None	No	
Bergen County, NJ	None	None	No	
Fairfax County, VA	None	None	No	In case of bids being equal, may award to Fairfax County resident vendor, or if there is none, a Virginia resident vendor, or if there is none, by drawing of lots in public.
Genesee County, MI	None	None	No	
Johnson County, KS	None	None	State	Preference to Johnson County bidders in event of exact tie.
King County, WA	None	None	No	
Miami Dade County, FL	None	None	No	
Monmouth County, NJ	75%	None	No	All paper supplies and printing specs call for recycled paper and preference is given based on reasonable market price.
Multnomah County, OR	10% Printing	Yes	Yes	
Pinellas, FL	None	None	None	
Riverside County, CA	3%	Yes	No	#5 for disabled veteran owned businesses.
Salt Lake County, UT	None	None	No	
St. Louis, MO	None	None	None	
Suffolk County, NY	10%	Yes	Yes, Local law	10% preference to those companies qualifying as a local company.

County	% Preference	Administrative Policy/Practice	Reciprocal Law	Brief Description
			since 1993	Detailed descriptions of qualifications can be found within the law.
Travis County, TX	None	None	No	

PART VI

RECYCLED PRODUCTS PREFERENCE PRACTICES - LARGE COUNTIES

County	Legal Preference	Administrative Practice (Not Legally Mandated)	Comments
Adams County, CO	None	None	
Anne Arundel, MD	Partial	None	County code requires 50% where practical for paper products.
Arlington, VA	None	None	Recycled paper and paper products, provided the bid price is not more than 10% greater than the bid price of the lowest responsive and responsible bidder offering non-recycled products.
Baltimore County, MD	None	None	
Bergen County, NJ	None	None	
Fairfax County, VA	None	None	Recycled paper and paper products, provided the bid price is not more than 10% greater than the bid price of the lowest responsive and responsible bidder offering non-recycled products.
Genesee County, MI	10%	None	10% of copy paper to be recycled. No cap on % of additional cost.
Johnson County, KS	None	None	
King County, WA	5% +, determined by product	Yes	Mandates use where practical, sets minimum goals for products and overall usage.
Miami Dade County, FL		Yes	Ordinance passed in 1992 to procure recycled materials where applicable and to form committees to oversee all recycling programs impacting county employees (28,000,000 employees). To date, in excess of \$160 million has been purchased and 14 recycling programs exist – 6 are revenue producing.
Monmouth County, NJ	None	None	
Multnomah County, OR	15% paper 5% other	Yes	Product must meet certain recycled content standards..
Pinellas, FL	10%	Yes	If price preference is deemed to serve the best interest of the County and supports the purchase of recycled materials, the Director of Purchasing will make a recommendation that a price preference be allowed up to an amount not to exceed 10% above the lowest complying bid received.

County	Legal Preference	Administrative Practice (Not Legally Mandated)	Comments
Riverside County, CA	5%	Yes	At the option of the ordering department, the county can pay up to 5% more than the lowest bid on virgin material for recycled content products.
Salt Lake County, UT	None	None	
St. Louis, MO	None	Yes	Specify use of recycled products whenever possible.
Suffolk County, NY	None	None	
Travis County, TX	None	None	

